

Company Registration No. 07177056 (England and Wales)

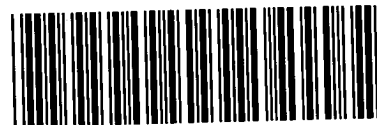
BALTIC MEDICAL CENTRE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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BALTIC MEDICAL CENTRE LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

BALTIC MEDICAL CENTRE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	£	2021 £	£	2020 £
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4		1,279,372		1,259,575
Current assets					
Inventories		23,127		23,809	
Trade and other receivables	5	148,965		144,171	
Cash and cash equivalents		59,377		132,595	
		231,469		300,575	
Current liabilities	6	(196,532)		(189,220)	
Net current assets			34,937		111,355
Total assets less current liabilities			1,314,309		1,370,930
Non-current liabilities	7		(1,217,333)		(1,083,154)
Provisions for liabilities			(30,000)		(73,000)
Net assets			66,976		214,776
Equity					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Retained earnings			66,876		214,676
Total equity			66,976		214,776

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27/9/2022



D. Bumelyte
Director

Company Registration No. 07177056

BALTIC MEDICAL CENTRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Baltic Medical Centre Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 121, Meridian Place, London, E14 9FE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in pound sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound sterling.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

Notwithstanding the losses made during the past two years, at the time of approving the financial statements the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company is in a period of growth with the opening of a new medical facility in 2020, against the backdrop of the challenges presented by the Covid-19 pandemic, and the director is confident that the company can return to profitability in the future. Furthermore, the company continues to have the support from entities under common control to help withstand any challenges ahead. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue represents amounts receivable from the provision of medical services supplied during the year which is stated net of discounts.

Revenue is recognised when the services are provided and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits will be received.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Straight line over the lease term
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to the income statement.

1.5 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

BALTIC MEDICAL CENTRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

1.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories are valued on a first in first out basis.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventories over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in the income statement.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and are represented by cash deposits held at the company's primary bank and cash in hand.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

BALTIC MEDICAL CENTRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense. The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.15 Government grants

Other operating income represents government grants received for the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ("CJRS"), which was introduced by the government as a temporary scheme designed to contribute to certain employee related costs. The CJRS grant is recognised under the accrual model, and is recognised as income on a straight line basis over the period in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pound sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

BALTIC MEDICAL CENTRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Dilapidation provision

Under the operating lease arrangements, the company is obliged to return the premises back to its original state upon vacating the property. The director accrue annually for the total costs in which they anticipate to incur to cover the lease period. At the year end, the total provision for such costs was £30,000 (2020: £30,000).

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 18 (2020: 9).

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	1,126,729	322,070	1,448,799
Additions	126,444	26,617	153,061
At 31 December 2021	1,253,173	348,687	1,601,860
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2021	59,258	129,966	189,224
Depreciation charged in the year	83,416	49,848	133,264
At 31 December 2021	142,674	179,814	322,488
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	1,110,499	168,873	1,279,372
At 31 December 2020	1,067,471	192,104	1,259,575

BALTIC MEDICAL CENTRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5 Trade and other receivables

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	33,436	-
Corporation tax recoverable	-	28,050
Other receivables	78,629	79,221
	<u>112,065</u>	<u>107,271</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Rent deposits (repayable at the end of the lease term)	<u>36,900</u>	<u>36,900</u>
Total debtors	<u>148,965</u>	<u>144,171</u>

6 Current liabilities

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade payables	109,337	73,494
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	959	959
Other taxation and social security	10,719	-
Other payables	75,517	114,767
	<u>196,532</u>	<u>189,220</u>

7 Non-current liabilities

	2021 £	2020 £
Other payables	<u>1,217,333</u>	<u>1,083,154</u>

During the prior year, the company secured a loan facility with an entity under common control, in order to finance the development of leasehold premises to be used for medical services. The loan is unsecured and interest is payable at 3% per annum. The loan is repayable from October 2023 over a 12 month period.

As at 31 December 2021, the total loan facility provided to the company was £1.15 million (2020: £1.05 million). During the year, interest has been charged on the loan totalling £34,291 (2020: £29,381). All of the interest remains outstanding at the year end.

BALTIC MEDICAL CENTRE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8 Called up share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Michael Berry FCA CTA.

The auditor was Citroen Wells.

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	237,274	246,263
Between two and five years	725,352	802,624
In over five years	1,064,262	1,208,262
	<u>2,026,888</u>	<u>2,257,149</u>

11 Parent company

The company is a subsidiary of Northway Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales (registration number: 04691066), with its registered office address at Unit 121 Meridian Place, London, E14 9FE.

The ultimate controlling party is The Bumelis Family Trust.